



# The Brandon Mail.



VOL. 15. NO. 15.

BRANDON, MAN., THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1897.

FIVE CENTS.



GOLDEN YELLOW LARGE SOLID.

Of Course  
Your Garden  
Has Been  
A Failure!

because you have  
always bought pack-  
age seeds which are  
nearly always old  
stock and would not  
succeed in any case.  
Get a beautiful crop  
by using Flemings'  
Seeds in bulk this  
year.

EVERY SEED GUARANTEED.

Recommended by  
Mr. Bedford.

Fleming & Sons,  
Brandon.

NEW! NOVEL!  
CHEAP!

Bedroom Suites in the very latest  
designs in new colorings, such as ma-  
hogany and white maple for the very  
lowest amount that a bedroom outfit  
can be bought.

SEE OUR WINDOW FOR  
A \$12.50 LINE.

Don't forget the Baby in the rustle  
for spring hats, etc. Remember we  
have a large stock of new carriages,  
every one new, at prices cheaper than  
Winnipeg. \$10 buys a new choice—a  
beauty—called "Stanley Push Cart."  
A little cheaper than carriages and  
can't be upset, will hold two. See  
them only \$7.00.

TARBOX SHAM HOLDERS.

We have just received a consignment  
of the famous sham holders at the  
popular price \$1.00 each.  
While house cleaning have your  
furniture refitted.—Orders taken for  
Grille work.

CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL

Upholstering and Picture Framing.  
Telephone Store 158.  
House 20.  
Undertaking and Embalming.

GOLD

Manitoba.

My list of over "100 Farms For Sale"  
in the Brandon and surrounding  
districts is now ready.

Call and get one or drop me a card,  
giving your address and I will mail  
you a copy so you can see for your-  
self.

WHAT GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES IT OFFERS.

D. H. SCOTT

REAL ESTATE, LOAN  
AND INSURANCE.

Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

FIELD SEEDS.....

....WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We have a complete, Choice, Selected  
Stock of Field Seeds:  
Actum Brome Grass, Hungarian,  
Millet, Tim-thy, Spring Rye, Flax,  
Corn—North Dakota Flint.  
Beans, (field)—Early Variety Boston  
Navy.  
Peas—Crown, Field, Mummy, Golden  
Vine, Black Eyed Marrowfat, Horsford's  
Early Market Garden.  
Full variety stocks of Seed Wheat,  
Seed Oats, and Seed Barley.  
Two select cars of above seeds will be  
arriving shortly.

CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK.

Write out a list of your requirements  
and we will mail you our printed price  
list. Get our special prices on car lots

A. E. McKENZIE.

Successor to and Son of the  
Late F. B. McKenzie.

Box 147. Ninth Street, Brandon.

Farm for Sale.

130 acres under crop, 70 acres ready for  
wheat. You can run 6 loads a day to the  
market. Apply to  
FRED. ORCHARD, McGregor.

The Ladies

Were charmed with the Mil-  
linery at the

LEADING MILLINERY STORE

at the opening.

Mrs. Hardie's.....

expenses are light, consequently  
prices are low. It will be to  
your interest to inspect before  
purchasing.

## Provincial and Territorial.

Virden, April 7.—The special pas-  
senger train east to-day struck a man  
named Charles Brotman lying asleep  
on the track at Hargrave siding. One  
foot is badly injured.

It is reported that Alejo Gine, the  
strong man from Chili, was killed re-  
cently while giving one of his exhibi-  
tions of strength. He was in the act  
of giving that very dangerous perfor-  
mance of balancing the plox on his  
chin when the plox slipped from his  
position, driving its point into his  
breast. This is the same gentleman  
who gave several of his wonderful per-  
formances in the rink here last July.—  
Neepawa Register.

Mr. Chas. McEachern, of Toronto,  
Ont., arrived Monday evening and will  
spend the summer with his brothers  
the Messrs. McEachern, of the Souris  
foundry.—Plainsdealer.

Mr. R. I. Crisp, of Souris, is in the  
city making arrangements to com-  
mence a creamery at that place. He  
is applying for a government loan.  
The creamery will be on the cream  
getting plan and will have a daily ca-  
pacity of from 400 to 600 cows. It will  
be situated in the old school house,  
near the station, and will be handy to  
all the branch lines. The C. P. R. is  
giving a special rate for carrying  
cream, and the industry promises to  
reach large proportions. Butter will  
be supplied to the mining towns east  
and west, and will be exported.—Free  
Press.

## HAMMOTA.

Miss Mile returned from Brandon  
on Thursday evening last on the special  
train.

Mr. George Gray, of Carletonville, one  
of our noted stock raisers, has a cow  
with a fine pair of twin calves.

Mr. Harry Lee has been engaged as  
teacher for the Arrowton school, and  
commenced his duties this week.

Mr. J. H. McConnel has his men  
fixing up the creamery. The new ma-  
chine will arrive in a few days when  
everything will be put in first-class  
shape for this season's work.

Mr. Robert Sang and family arrived  
last week from Brandon and have  
moved into Mr. Wm. Hawthorne's  
house, the only available dwelling in  
town. Mr. Sang has accepted a position  
with Messrs. McKee & Fiewel-  
ling, blacksmiths.

Mr. James Stevens and Mrs. Stevens  
arrived last week from Aurora, Ont.  
Mr. Stevens is a son-in-law of Mr. A.  
Eyer. Their interest remaining for  
some time and will probably settle in  
this district.

Four cars of settlers' effects have ar-  
rived at Hammota this season from  
Ontario, also quite a number of new  
settlers. The following is a partial list  
of those who have come so far: Messrs.  
John Merriott, John Barr, William  
Fletcher, J. L. Switzer, Wilber Shier,  
Jesse Shier and wife, Kirkton, Ont.;  
Wm. Sheardown, Samuel Sheardown  
and Thomas Sheardown, Richmond  
Hill, Ont.; J. Couke, wife and family,  
Embro, Ont.; Mr. Townsend, wife and  
family, and Mr. W. A. Leslie, from  
Acton West.—Hustler.

## CARBERRY.

A. E. Webb and A. McKenzie at-  
tended the court in Brandon on Tues-  
day where they had a case on with a  
Brandon butcher. Lawyer Curran ac-  
companied them as counsel.

R. I. M. Power is offering a special  
prize of \$25 for the best "Hard Lines"  
colt at the Carberry Summer fair, and  
A. McCaig is offering a \$10 prize for  
the best "Wonderful Boy" colt.

Bicycle business will boom in town  
this season, no less than six different  
wheels being represented as follows:  
Murphy, Brown & Co., the Atlas, B.  
Stewart, Welland Vale "Perfect" and  
"Dominion"; J. Fairley, Hyslop and  
Ciescent; H. A. Manville, McCready,  
J. B. Davy, Red Bird; Massey-Harris  
Co., the Massey.

Mr. T. L. Lewis, who was so un-  
fortunate as to have lost his pocket  
book as reported last week, left for  
Winnipeg on Tuesday without having  
received any trace of it. Detective  
Cox was up for a few days last week  
on the case but no developments fol-  
lowed.

A well attended meeting of the Car-  
berry baseball club was held in the  
Dufferin Hotel sample rooms on  
Thursday April 1st, when the following  
honors were elected: H. A. Manville,  
Hon. president; Clem Bradley, pres-  
ident; George Clarke, vice-president;  
W. A. Bawdler, sec.-treas.; S. Shoe-  
maker, manager.—Express.

## THE CRETAN TROUBLE.

Elasosa, Macedonia, April 9.—Noon  
—bands of Greek brigands have en-  
tered Turkey at Krania, in the vicinity  
of Grebina. Turkish troops have been  
engaged with them and a fight has  
been proceeding since 5 o'clock this  
morning.

## IS IT WAR?

At the Turkish headquarters this  
news is looked upon as being of the  
gravest description in view of the ex-  
citement here. Edem Pasha has sent  
orders to have everything in readiness  
for an advance of the Turkish army  
force. It is not known yet whether  
Greek troops are among the brigands  
who entered the Turkish territory.

## DISFAIR IN TURKEY.

Constantinople, April 9.—War pre-  
parations throughout the Turkish em-  
pire continue to be steadily pressed  
although there is not much change in  
the eastern situation. A very pes-  
simistic feeling prevails here regarding  
the failure of the powers in attempting  
to coerce Greece. The blockade of

Piraeus seems as far off as ever, and  
the war party here are bringing pres-  
sure to bear upon the government,  
with the result that the Porte has dis-  
patched circulars to representatives  
abroad setting forth that Turkey is  
growing impatient at the prolongation  
of the crisis which is pressing so  
heavily on the already embarrassed  
exchequer. The belief prevails here  
that the powers are losing their hold  
over the course of events, and that the  
so-called concert of the powers is a  
failure.

## A NEW DANGER.

A new danger has arisen from the  
circulation in Constantinople and  
throughout the provinces, of a pam-  
phlet reciting alleged Christian atroci-  
ties on the Muslims in Crete and  
elsewhere. This is so unflattering  
to the Turks against the Greeks that  
the Hellenic minister has drawn the at-  
tention of the Porte to the matter. The  
government promised to take measures  
necessary to prevent outbreaks on the  
part of the populace.

## CHIDING FOR THE PRAY.

Larissa, April 9.—In spite of official  
indifference received here yesterday  
saying the powers had arranged to  
settle the Cretan question by a pleb-  
iscite in the island, there is no stop-  
page of war preparations. The troops  
are being forwarded daily to the  
frontier, and advance posts are being  
strengthened. The transport arrange-  
ments are admirable. The troops are  
full of enthusiasm and are splendidly  
equipped.

## IN MACEDONIA.

It is rumored here that three bands  
of insurgents, each numbering about  
600 men, appeared in different parts of  
Macedonia. It is believed these bands  
may force an outbreak of hostilities.

## GREENS ACTIVE.

The Greek trading steamer Theslin,  
after landing passengers at Volo, on  
Wednesday, was sent urgently to the  
isle of Skiathos with an important  
despatch to meet the eastern Greek  
squadron.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

Toronto, April 7.—To-day a deputa-  
tion representing the directors of the  
Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson's Bay  
Railway company waited on the Ont.  
C. P. R. to urge claims of the  
road. S. H. Blake, stating that the  
road would run from Lake Mississauga  
on the C. P. R. to Moose Factory by the  
west side of Moose river. He claimed  
it is the shortest, and least expensive  
road and will enable the making of a  
test of the application of electricity, it  
will give Manitoba a short and inex-  
pensive route to Hudson's Bay, and  
will satisfy the demands of Toronto.  
He stated that an independent com-  
mittee, working in harmony with this,  
is formed to develop the whole of the  
shores of Hudson's Bay. It could be  
a reality in three years. Mr. Blake  
read a letter from Mr. Van Horne of-  
fering to afford the line most favorable  
terms on rates on construction materi-  
als, etc., and saying the route is best.  
Mr. Hardy promised consideration.

Toronto, April 8.—Quoting from the  
Hansard report on Mr. McInnes' present  
attack on the Globe in the commons  
re the Crow's Nest Pass railway, the  
Globe says: "We say the man who  
makes the statement that the Canadian  
Pacific are 'masters' of the Globe, is a  
liar and a slanderer. We say the man  
who says, or insinuates the policy of  
the Globe on public questions is dic-  
tated and, or influenced, directly or  
indirectly, by the Canadian Pacific  
railway or any one connected with the  
Canadian Pacific, or any one having  
dealings with the Canadian Pacific, is  
a liar and a slanderer. We say the  
man who says or insinuates that the  
Globe's policy on the Crow's Nest Pass  
railway was dictated, or even sug-  
gested, directly or indirectly, by any  
one having dealings with the British  
Columbia Southern or with the coal or  
land grants to the British Columbia  
Southern, is a liar and a slanderer. If  
the Globe has 'put its foot into it' it  
intends to keep its foot in. We invite  
Mr. McInnes to proceed. Let him go  
on with his 'washing.' If the Globe  
made an attack on Mr. McInnes, it was  
in reply to the scandalous charge  
against this paper, made deliberately  
on the floor of parliament. The charge  
was brand as a slander and its author  
is a liar and a slanderer."

## THE PROMENADE CONCERT.

The Council of Women are congrat-  
ulating themselves on the success of  
their promenade concert on Thursday  
evening last in aid of the Y. M. C. A.  
and well they may for a better  
arranged and more acceptable enter-  
tainment of the kind was never held  
in the city. The hall was filled to its  
best seating capacity, and the pro-  
gramme opened on time. The num-  
bers followed in this order: Piano  
duet, Misses F. McDiarmid and Jean  
Murray; song, "If Thou Didst Love  
Me," Miss Fleming; Miss B. Kavanagh,  
a recitation; Mr. D. Evans, song, "The  
Knights of the Round," Miss Paisley  
recited "Lassie," and to an encore, "An  
Auction Sale," A. R. Irwin, S. B.  
Lowe and T. J. Scott, songs—Mrs.  
Melvill-Craig and Mr. Scott, a duet.  
"O that we two were Maying." The  
former also as a solo "Within a mile  
of Edinboro' Town." Henneberg's  
orchestra was also in excellent form  
and did justice to their trainer. As all  
of the participants are well known to  
our readers comment is uncalled for,  
suffice it to say they took their parts  
to the satisfaction of all.

At the close Mrs. McEwan grace-  
fully thanked all on behalf of her society  
for the excellent service they had done.

## RAPID CITY.

Messrs. McEvey & Milne are now  
proprietors of the Queen's Hotel.

Mr. Dennis Daly will leave on Fri-  
day, the 16th, for the Ontario mines.

Mr. Jas. McCartney came down from  
Minneapolis last Thursday returning on  
Friday.

Miles Pepper got one of his fingers  
taken off while unhitching his horses  
to get them out of a snow bank.

Miss Lottie Whyte, daughter of  
Principal Whyte, has secured the posi-  
tion of teacher of Weir school district.  
Mr. Geo. Ross, son of H. C. Ross,  
secured the first prize for public speak-  
ing at the Manitoba College contest.

The flour mill closed down last week.  
They will not start again until they  
can run wholly by water, which they  
expect will be in three or four weeks.

Charlie McGregor, the stage driver,  
had a cold and wet experience on  
Monday while en route to Brandon, as  
he was standing in water nearly to his  
neck in a ravine for two hours and  
could not get out.

Mr. Jas. Tedder and his family have  
removed to Brandon where they will  
reside for the present. Mr. Tedder  
proved himself a good hotel keeper  
while in Rapid City and made the  
Queen's Hotel a financial success.

A very large and enthusiastic meet-  
ing of the citizens of Rapid City was  
held last night in the Masonic Hall to  
consider the advisability of reorganizing  
the town. After some discussion the  
following motion was passed: Moved  
by Thos. Houlding and seconded  
by Mr. F. H. Low, "That we consider  
it advisable to reorganize this town,  
provided that satisfactory arrange-  
ments can be made." The following  
committee of six were appointed to  
work to this end: Messrs. Houlding,  
Pepper, Stone, McNight, Clay and  
Burfill.

## A SOLEMN SERVICE.

An overwhelming congregation assem-  
bled in St. Matthew's church on Sun-  
day morning to witness the adminis-  
tering of the Apostolic Rite of Con-  
firmation or the laying on of hands to  
about thirty candidates of the Parish  
presented by the clergy.

The service opened with the singing  
of the hymn for Palm Sunday, "All  
Glory, Laud and Honor to Thee, Re-  
deemer King," followed by a shortened  
form of Morning Prayer sanctioned by  
the Archbishop. After the singing of  
the hymn, "Come Thou Holy Spirit  
Come and from Thy Celestial Home  
shed a ray of light Divine," the services  
of Confirmation proper proceeded.

The special lessons were taken from  
the Acts of the Apostles VIII, verses 5  
to IX, verses 1 to 7, and from the  
VI chapter of the Epistle to the  
Hebrews. Before the laying on of the  
hands sacredly upon the candidates  
presented, the Bishop gave a short  
history of Confirmation, dwelling more  
especially upon the practice of the  
church of England with regard to the  
same, concluding his address with an  
earnest exhortation to the candidates  
to live as members of Christ, children  
of God and inheritors of the Kingdom  
of Heaven, after which a pause was  
made for silent prayer on behalf of the  
confirmands, and confirmation adminis-  
tered to each candidate individually kneeling.  
Then followed another rapturous and  
earnest address from the good  
Bishop, the singing of the hymn, "O  
Jesus Thou Promised to Sinner Thou  
to the End," and the remaining portion  
of the service.

## Happy Homes

Are Made By Healthy Women.

LADIES: Have you any inward  
trouble? If you have we can cure you.  
The only Company in Canada giving a  
written guarantee to cure or refund  
your money, with a course of treat-  
ment. Write for pamphlets describing  
symptoms and treatment.

THE ANTI-EPHRA MEDICINE CO.,  
London, Ont. W. A. Jenkins, Manager,  
Lock Drawer 512.

One good lady representative wanted  
in each locality.

Sunday, April 18, is Easter. It can  
occur but seven days later, April 26.  
Easter is always the first Sunday after  
the first full moon after the vernal  
equinox, or March 21, which is the  
beginning of the ecclesiastical year.  
In 1897 Easter came on April 25, and  
will not again occur on that date until  
1935 while March 22nd is the earliest  
date. It will not occur on this date in  
the next century.

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.  
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder,  
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulter-  
40 Years the Standard.

Brandon  
Machine Works Co.  
144 South Street, Brandon.

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

Build up the McRobbie Chemical  
Fire Engine.

Wagon Patent Straw Carrier.

Smoke Stacks for elevators and mills.  
Chamber Saw Frames.

CHAMBER ROLLS REACT

Correspondence Solicited.

HELP WANTED.

Reliable men in every locality desir-  
ing to introduce a new discovery  
and open up new fields of work on trees,  
bushes and berries throughout town and  
country. Steady employment. Commission  
exclusive of expenses and expenses, and  
some deferred in any hands when started.  
For particulars write  
THE ALLIED MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO.,  
London, Ont., Canada.

WANTED BRIGHT MEN AND WOMEN  
Desiring to introduce a new discovery  
and open up new fields of work on trees,  
bushes and berries throughout town and  
country. Steady employment. Commission  
exclusive of expenses and expenses, and  
some deferred in any hands when started.  
For particulars write  
THE ALLIED MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO.,  
London, Ont., Canada.

WANTED INTELLIGENT MEN with good  
education to whom good and ex-  
pensive work in your own field is an induc-  
ement. Write with full particulars.  
THE MANAGER, Richmond, W. Toronto.

S. W. McINNIS, D.D.S., L.D.S.,  
Secretary Manitoba Dental Association  
Office, C. 3rd St. and Rosser Ave.  
P. O. Box 222. Telephone No. 130  
Brandon, Manitoba.

STAB Poultry Yards.

Best Poultry, Hens, Males and Buff  
Strain.  
Silver Wyandotte Pullets, Everett Strain  
Turkey Cocks, secured 90. This Cocks leads my  
poultry.  
Muscovy, Northrup Buff and Mayman  
P. K. in Ducks.  
Eggs: All \$2.00 per 15, \$5 per 30.

A. CAITTE, Brandon, Man.

E. S. TOPPING...

TRAIL AND WEST FOOTENAY, B.C.

Has Mules and Prospects for sale. Owns  
stables for sale Town Lots in Trail and Dur-  
ham. Will buy stock at bottom figures, and  
will invest outside investors.

A Lasting Impression  
Is The Best....

Good what you get, when you get a

PHOTOGRAPH

Call and inspect our work, and  
we will quote you prices that  
will please you.

W. D. CLEMENT,  
McKinnon Block, cor. 5th St. and Rosser.

For Sale.

A first-class Boarding Home—the only  
one in the thriving town of Belmont. Easy  
terms of payment. Apply to Mr. Smiley on  
the premises.







## AN EASTER SYMPHONY.

She thrummed on the piano,  
With no thought of how she played,  
And the Easter bells chimed sweetly  
While her fingers almost strayed.  
Now some minor deep and solemn,  
Then major sharp and clear,  
From the bells and piano  
Fused tones of grief or cheer.

And some power occult within me  
The various notes combined  
Into chords that swept the feelings,  
Roused to ecstasy my mind,  
Till my soul was filled with music,  
And I lived but in a dream  
Mid the shifting lights and shadows  
Of a grand orchestral theme.

And the way became still stronger  
As each inner wave of sound  
Trembled over the chords of feeling,  
Surrendered soul to depths profound  
And earthly passion swayed me,  
For I lived in higher sphere,  
And my world of sense had vanished,  
With its vanished doubt and fear.

And I thanked the risen Christ  
For that symphony divine,  
For such potency of music  
Of a surety was not mine.  
Who composed it? Who the player?  
Ask the violin as it thrills  
At the touch of master player  
Whence the soul of sound it fills.

NEIL MACDONALD.

## EASTER TENDENCIES.

JUNIOR HENRI BROWNE ON THE RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL.

Causes That Have Conduced to Its Growth.  
Favor Among Protestants—The Normalizing of Creeds and the Fellowship of Creeds—The Doctrine of Immortality.



NO RELIGIOUS festival has gained so much in favor with the Christian churches in this country of recent years as Easter, commemorating the resurrection of Jesus. The day, or what was believed to be such (there was a wide difference as to the date between the early Christians of the east and west), was solemnly celebrated for centuries in the old world as the most momentous of miracles because it alone established, in their eyes, the absolute truth of Christianity. But here, strange to say, Easter was hardly observed at all, except by the Roman Catholics and Episcopalians, who have naturally much in common, as the latter are wholly derived from the former until the second half of the present century.

Now nearly all the various Protestant sects celebrate Easter with great zeal and fervor, as it would seem they should have always done, to be consistent with their faith. As Jesus is the sole founder of Christianity, how could they afford to neglect at any time the day, whenever it may have been, on which he, to their mind, rose from the dead? The one explanation is that many of the sects, regarding Easter 40 or 50 years, since as a Roman Catholic holy day, refused to celebrate it. The old Puritans of New England, with most of their immediate descendants, particularly so considered it. And they could not theologically share with what they called the scarlet woman anything that she might sanction. Not a little of their religion was to detect "popery" with the whole force of their pious souls. Many of the later Protestants have been similarly affected. But this feeling has been steadily wearing off, as is shown by all the denominations in the observance today of Easter. Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, Universalists, commemorate the occasion, notably in cities, by a special service, with elaborate music and lavish decorations of flowers. This is another tendency of the time to the gradual harmonizing of creeds and the fellowship of creeds.

Since theology as such is generally supposed to be declining the world over, particularly in the republic, the wider and wider acceptance of Easter may appear to be exceptional. Reflection, however, will corroborate, instead of contradicting, the opinion. A great many church communicants who are counted as orthodox do not believe in the divinity of Jesus—that is, in his being the son of God, coequal with him. The Unitarians, for example, renounce that belief altogether. But they hold him to be the best, the purest, the noblest, the most exalted of men, and, in such sense, divine. They rank themselves and they are ranked as Christians nevertheless.

Christians are, in any liberal interpretation, all who love, admire, revere the life and teachings of Jesus, his humanity or divinity being of minor consequence. The Scriptural injunction about believing in him has reference to this, not, as they claim, to any theological assumption, as Lord or Saviour. It is essentially his human character, it is thought, which has brought Easter into so general and general favor. Jesus is not wrapped up in form and dogma, is not connected with any ecclesiastical bias or patristic subtlety. His record in the New Testament is clear, consistent, convincing, practical, all goodness, sacrifice, fulfillment of the highest duty.

Everybody in civilization, be he orthodox or heterodox, theist or infidel, skeptic or devotee, esteems and admires Jesus. He is an incarnation of all the virtues, not abstract, metaphysical, sublimated, symbolic or allegorical, as so many Biblical creatures. He appeals

to and answers the needs of humanity. He really represents an anthropomorphic deity, as so many of us try to represent what we conceive to be God. Jesus stands for humanitarianism and ideal morality. He is our spiritualized, glorified brother whom we would rescue if we might, and whom we elevate into the zenith of our affections and aspirations. He always typifies what is highest, broadest, grandest in our possible selves, the best that is attainable in our conception, and yet wholly free from obscurity or mysticism. Who has ever heard any one complain that the nature of Jesus is unintelligible? No wonder that most Christians have turned from the idea of the Father to the presentation of the Son, the embodiment of charity, the ultimate of benevolence.

The majority of thoughtful persons have ceased to ponder the supernatural, which defies comprehension. They are employing themselves instead with the natural, still occupying immeasurable space and promising to elude complete apprehension for ages to come. Jesus will ever remain an ideal, albeit so very human, for man, strive as he may, discloses at present no possibility of matching him. But man, who has existed and improved for hundreds of thousands of years, will continue to improve for tens of thousands of years longer, backed by the law of eternal progress, and may finally reach the plane on which the good Jesus stands. Then he will have solved the mysteries of nature, and the supernatural, as now named, will be superfluous. The human and the divine will be absorbed in one another and will be virtually synonymous. The plan and purpose of the universe will be in some manner disclosed, and faith be supplanted by knowledge. This will be the spiritual acquirment long foretold by the transcendental.

Another reason, doubtless, why Easter appeals so much more to the mass of Protestants today than it formerly did is its immediate association with the doctrine of immortality. The doctrine is the same that was taught 19 centuries since, but as time has gone on the more doctrine has become less abstract, more and more concrete, taking the form of feeling. The great majority of enlightened beings in this era undeniably long for conscious immortality, in part because life here has palled upon them, grown grievous to bear. Through science and philosophy having been made skeptical of the future, they have as a result been more eager for it. While they may not believe at all in the divinity of Jesus, they identify him with the doctrine, and such is the incongruity of man they adhere to the observance of Easter because it in some way answers to what they suppose to be their psychical need.

Strictly speaking, Easter and all its concomitants belong exclusively to the Roman church. Its celebration is in complete harmony with its rites and methods, which are opposed to the simpler, severer creed of the Protestants. The Catholic church regards the increasing love of form and display in heretical denominations as an evidence of their gradual return to the pristine fold, something of which it has never despaired.

At any rate it is easy to see why, from spiritual and social reasons, the ceremonial observance of Easter steadily grows in favor.

JUNIOR HENRI BROWNE.

## Sports at Easter Time.

SINCE the beginning of the church sports and games have characterized the Easter observance. In this country we are familiar with the egg rolling games on Easter Monday on the White House grounds in Washington, but in other countries there are Easter sports and games quite unknown to us.

The Easter festival of our forefathers covered a period of 15 days. The week beginning with Easter Sunday was almost entirely given over to sport and games and general merrymaking. An odd feature of the old time celebration was that of heaving or lifting. "Heaved" sitting in a chair decorated with white ribbons. Easter Monday and Easter Tuesday were known as heaving days, the women sitting in a chair on Monday and the men on Tuesday. Those heaving or lifting the chair were expected to lift it three times and then kiss the occupant, who, in turn, kissed them. To the regret of the lads and ladies in the districts where the novel ceremony was once performed, the custom has long since died out.

Handball was formerly one of the most common of Easter games, and at one time a sort of water tilting contest was much in vogue. Young men would drift about in boats without oars and allow the craft to drift against a shield suspended in midstream, striking it as with a lance. If the lance was broken against the shield, it was considered a good stroke and won applause, but if the shield was missed or the spear remained intact the owner of the lance invariably lost his balance and tumbled into the water.

In Switzerland a peculiar game is played at Easter. Large baskets filled with bran are placed in a circle somewhere on a free field or public place. Then as many rows of 100 eggs as there are competitors are laid, each egg a foot or so apart from the next, the rows radiating from the baskets to an equal distance. The task is to try to knock the egg, one by one, into the basket without breaking it, and who does it in the shortest space of time is the winner. In Moscow, St. Petersburg and other Russian cities swings and merry go rounds are erected for the festival season on the boulevards, and all sorts of amusements prevail in the concert and dance halls.

## DUKE OF LEEDS

REPORTED TO BE ABERDEEN'S SUCCESSOR

As Governor-General of Canada—A Popular Member of the Gilded Chamber—Banks High in Court and Catholic Circles.

Mr. Henry Labouchere's newspaper, Truth, learns that the Duke of Leeds will be appointed to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, when the latter returns to England in 1898.

The Duke of Leeds was a well-known and very popular member of the House of Commons, where he sat for the Brixton division of South London from 1887, until his father's death compelled him to ascend to the gilded chamber. His ability and urbanity led to his appointment as treasurer of H. M. household in 1895. He married on February 13, 1884, Lady Katherine Frances Lambton, a sister of the present Earl of Durham. The Duke



THE DUKE OF LEEDS.

dom of Leeds was conferred upon Sir Thomas Osborne, Lord High Treasurer of England, in May, 1694. An ancestor, Sir Edward Osborne, was Lord Mayor of London in 1882.

The full name of Lord Aberdeen's reported successor is George Godolphin Osborne. He is the tenth Duke of Leeds, and is also a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and, of course, a Roman Catholic. He was born in 1861 and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1895. The present Earl was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was an assistant private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1886 to 1888 and was appointed treasurer of the Queen's household in July, 1895. He has four daughters living. The motto of the Duke of Leeds' house is "pax in bello" (peace in war). Lord Aberdeen's term as Governor-General of the Dominion expires on May 20, 1898. It is thought quite possible in official circles that his Excellency and Lady Aberdeen may go to London for the Diamond Jubilee celebration this summer, and may not return except as visitors. In such an event, Sir Henry Strong would become administrator.

No official confirmation of this rumor can however be obtained.

## Helped a Bashful Lover.

It was only a two-room log-cabin, and after supper Mrs. Coats and I sat down in the front room and left her daughter Sue, a girl about 18 years old, to clear away and tidy up. She had just finished when a young man slipped into the kitchen. His headgear was a conical cap, the bottom of his trousers were tucked into his boot legs, and he was awkward and ungainly as a cow on ice.

"Howdy, Joe?" saluted the girl as he entered. "How—howdy?" he replied, as he sat down on the edge of a chair and fumbled with his cap. "That's her beau," whispered Mrs. Coats to me over her knitting. "Joe's peart 'nuff, but powerful shy. Been cooing Sue fur nigh a year now, but hain't done axed her to marry him yet."

The girl took seat on the far side of the room, and for 10 minutes not a word was spoken between them. Then she finally queried:

"How's hars, Joe?" "Hain't seen a bar in three months," he replied.

"Was another painful interval, and then Sue asked—"

"How's coos, Joe?"

"Coos is plenty," he replied, as he avoided her glance.

"That's what it goes" whispered the mother. They just sat and soot and said, and I do declare I'm gittin' all upset."

Five minutes later, just as the young man seemed on the point of leaving, Sue kindly inquired:

"Killed any 'possum lately, Joe?"

"Nary one," he replied, as he stared at "her."

"I can't abide that no mo'," muttered the mother, as she laid aside her work and rose up.

"What are you going to do?" I asked. She walked out into the kitchen and stood before the young man and sternly declared:

"Joe Skillman, did yo' cum over yere to borrow an axe?"

"No—no, mum," he stammered.

"Did yo' cum come to cote Sue?"

"Y—yes, mum."

"Sue, do yo' want to be coted?"

"Reckon I do," answered Sue.

"Then yo' all listen to me, Joe, yo' git over on t'other side. Sue, yo' snuggle up to him. I've gwine to blow out the candle and leave yo' in the dusk, and me'n the stranger's gwine to sot on the fur side of t'other room and talk loud. I've got mighty tired of this fusin' 'round, and yo' all has either got to fix or unfix things this very night."

An hour later, when Joe went home, Sue called her mother out and held a whispered conversation with her, and when Mrs. Coats returned to me she smiled grimly and explained:

"They all ar' gwine to be married nex' week."

## Railway on the Alps.

A project is on foot for the construction of a new railway across the Alps. It is announced that a group of capitalists in Piedmont have memorialized the Italian government for permission to construct a railway crossing the Great St. Bernard.

## Thimbles Made by Machines.

Thimbles are made by a singularly ingenious piece of mechanism which receives plates of polished brass or steel as one stroke, stamps them into shape and makes the indentations.

## THACKERAY AND GOETHE.

The Novelist's First Interview With the Great Poet.

In the Century there is an article by Walter Mulpass, entitled "Thackeray at Weimar," illustrated with a number of hitherto unpublished drawings by Thackeray. The following is the latter's account of his first meeting with Goethe:

Of course I remember very well the perturbation of spirit with which, as a lad of nineteen, I received the long-expected invitation that the "Herfichthel" would see me. This notable audience took place in a little ante-chamber of his private apartments, covered all round with antique casts and bas-reliefs. He was habited in a long grey-drab red and white waistcoat. He kept his hands behind his back, just as in Raeburn's statuette. His complexion was very bright, clear, and rosy, his eyes extraordinarily dark, piercing, and brilliant. I fancied Goethe must have been still more handsome as an old man than when at the dawn of his youth. His voice was very rich and sweet. He asked me questions about myself, which I answered as best I could.

Vidi tantum: I saw him but three times—once walking in the garden of his house in the Fraumplan, once going to step into his chair on a sunny day, wearing a cap and a cloak, with a pet collar. He was conversing at the time a beautiful little golden-haired granddaughter, over whose sweet fair face the earth has long since swept. (Alma von Goethe died at the age of seventeen years, while on a visit in Vienna in 1811.)

Though his sun was setting, the sky round about was calm and bright, and that little Weimar illumined by it. In every one of those kind salons the talk was still of art and letters. At the court the conversation was exceedingly friendly, simple, and polished. The Grand Duchess, a lady of very remarkable endowments, would kindly borrow our books from us, and graciously talk to our young men about our literary tastes and pursuits. In the respect paid by this court to the patriarch of letters there was something ennobling. I think, alike to the subject and sovereign.

WILLIAM T. ADAMS.

The Favorite Writer of Books for Boys, Who Has Died Recently.

"Oliver Optic" is dead. Mr. Adams— "Oliver Optic's" true name was William Taylor Adams—recently took a trip to Jamaica. He was a veteran traveler, and time never was when he was afraid of the water. On his return he fell sick. His heart was weak, and so serious was his condition that his daughter, Mrs. Sol Smith Russell, wife of the actor, was sent for. Mr. Adams, after taking to his bed, rapidly grew weaker, and finally succumbed to his malady. Many old friends, life-long neighbors, allied to inquire about his health at his pretty home in Dorchester avenue, Harrison Square, Boston. He had been ill for three weeks. Great grown men with big whiskers know and love Oliver Optic through his books, for Mr. Adams has been writing



WILLIAM T. ADAMS.

stories for boys for more than a generation. His success in that style of literature has been simply marvelous. He has sold more than 1,000,000 copies of his books, and the sale of these stories is in no wise abating. He and Capt. Mayne Reid divide the love of small boys who have not yet outgrown their desire for tales of outdoor life, rafting on rivers, fishing and hunting. Mr. Adams was a very good Christian, and ever paid attention to moral matters, and the marvel of it is that his works have captured the fancy of boys. His heroes are always good, never tell lies, go to Sunday school whenever they can, and never take advantage of other boys not as strong as they.

He was born in 1822, in Medway, Mass. His ancestors were English, and the first representative of the family to come to America was Henry Adams, who settled at Quincy, Mass., in 1630. In 1843 Mr. Adams was chosen principal of what is now the Harvard school, and he was associated with the public schools of Boston as a teacher for upwards of a score of years. He had saved much of his salary and determined to make a trip to Europe. Resigning from his position as principal he visited Europe, spending some time in almost all the principal countries of the continent. "Oliver Optic's" first book for boys appeared in 1850. His pen name was suggested by a play produced about that time in Boston, in which was a Doctor Optic. The name took his fancy, and when he cast about for a nom de plume he simply added the Oliver to the name already in his mind, and he had it.

## Treatment of Drunkards.

In Denmark when a man is found so drunk to find his own house he is placed in a cab, taken to the police station, examined by the doctor, detained till sober, and then dispatched to his home in another cab; and the bill for the doctor, the cab and the police attendance has to be paid by the publican, who served the bibulous delinquent with his last drink. But for a really original method of dealing with "drunk and incapable" we must turn to Turkey. There the punishment for the first offense is the bastinado, the second and third offenses are also followed by chastisement; but after the third offense the offender becomes "privileged," and is entitled to be carefully taken home by a policeman. The anxiety to get over the first three convictions must be considerable; but the thoughts of the after-joy will doubtless heal the tenderest souls.



## PERSONALITIES.

A man named Dollar was married to Miss Nichol in Oklahoma the other day.

Mrs. Elizabeth Seward of Denver is a well known bill poster. Though at first she did much of her work, she now employs 14 men.

Dr. T. Edward Hayes, a native of Charleston and formerly a resident of Savannah, is now the physician in chief to the king of Siam.

Sarecy, the noted French dramatic critic, styles himself a "moderate vegetarian." He eats eggs, milk, butter and fish, but eschews all other animal food.

It is recalled that General Jo Shelby's mother was both rich and generous, and when she sent her son to school in Philadelphia she sent other boys who were poor along with him.

Theodore Sedgwick Fay, who was associated with N. P. Willis and George P. Morris in editing the New York Mirror, more than 60 years ago, is still living in Berlin at the age of 90.

One of the jolliest of the old men present at the old folks' dance given recently at Barre, Mass., was Dr. William L. Russell, who is now the oldest living graduate of Harvard college. Dr. Russell is 97.

Dr. Samuel D. Gross, the eminent Philadelphia, will be the second physician in this country whose memory will be honored with a monument. The statue will be placed in the grounds of the Smithsonian institution.

Matthew Buckley, who died the other day in Delavan, Wis., at the age of 97 years, was said to be the oldest circus man in the United States. He was the father-in-law of William C. Coup, who was once a partner of Barnum.

It is 7 1/2 years since the kaiser came to the throne, and in that time he has killed, according to the official statistics, 25,372 head of game. This list includes one whale, two aurochs and three large bears, but takes no account of very small game.

It is said that Ras Alula, the great Abyssinian chief, whose death may encourage Italy to another Abyssinian campaign, began life as a groom. He ended it by freeing his country—the highest greatness it is possible for a soldier to achieve.

Ishaq Khan, the former governor of Afghanistan-Turkistan, says that the allowance granted to him by the Russian government is insufficient and has petitioned the emir to be allowed to return to Afghanistan. He has long been a refugee at Samarkand.

Mr. Holmes, the librarian of Queen Victoria, is making rapid progress with his life of the queen. It is characteristic of her majesty's love of thoroughness that she revises every sheet of the manuscript herself, and that she will strike out the slightest biographical error which may occur.

## WHAT WOMEN WEAR.

Trimmed skirts seem to be winning their way to favor, although plain ones are by no means out of fashion.

Among the novelties in veils are those of very great size, which cover the entire face and are drawn under the chin.

Colored handkerchiefs are coming into fashion. They are elaborately embroidered, and many of them are very expensive.

A dress of smooth faced cloth has rows of velvet ribbon placed around above the hem. These rows are their own width apart and cover the lower half of the skirt.

A snug little toque is made of yellow velvet looped and twisted over a frame. The trimming is a wreath of yellow asters with black centers and a standing plume of bird of paradise feathers.

Popular fancy runs more to trimmed skirts for evening and dressy wear, but less for the street, although a number of models are shown with row upon row of braid, ribbon or gailon, either plain or in points or fancy figures.

A tailor made costume has at least half of the skirt covered with row upon row of mohair braid about three-quarters of an inch wide. The waist is similarly trimmed, and the sleeves from wrists to elbows are almost covered with braid.

A new hat is turned down all around to scoop shape. The crown is rather high and narrow and is trimmed with bands of fancy velvet set round and round. At one side of the crown is a large cluster of ostrich tips, the quills concealed by a rosette of velvet.—New York Ledger.

## NOVELTIES.

Chaffing dish spoons have ivory or ebony handles.

Hand bags have appeared in the fashionable monkey skin.

A novelty in the way of glove and handkerchief boxes is glass cases, ribbon trimmed and lined with skin.

This is a season of bags, toggle bags and handkerchief bags leading, with small leather bags closely following.

Toothbrushes for travelers have reversible handles in silver, which, when not in use, serve as a cover for the brush.

The modern soup spoon has a deep, round bowl, being fashioned somewhat like the bouillon spoon, but of course larger in size.

The newest beaded bags are flat and have toggle tops of gold or silver. These bags come in all the new colors to match or harmonize with the costume.—Jewellers' Circular.

## HORSE TALK.

John Noy will breed Proteus. 2:11 3/4 to Baron Wilkes.

Wheeler F. 2:12 3/4, was recently sold at auction for \$475.

The dam of Directum, 2:05 1/4, is booked to McKinney. 2:11 1/4.

In the last four months 5,000 mules have been sold in Macon.

Directum is going sound. He gets ten miles of road work daily.

A. C. Pennock is now the owner of the Patron pacer Hyannis. 2:11 1/4.

John Kelly will condition his stable over the track at Guttenburg, N. J.

John Penman will have Kate McCracken, 2:22 1/4, in his stable this year.

Nominator, 2:17 1/4, will be brought back to America from Austria in the fall.

Lord Clinton, 2:08 1/4, is reported as jogging around on the roads at Glenville, O.

Scott Hudson paid \$975 for the 4-year-old Astello, Astell-Netella, by Combat.

Barney Demarest paid \$1,350 for Bert Oliver, 2:08 1/4, and will campaign him this year.

The stallion E. L. Robinson, 2:17 1/4, has been purchased to head a stock farm in Austria.

Trainer J. H. Rolfus, who brought out Be Sure, 2:06 3/4, will train Joseph Martain of Trenton this year.

The owners of the western pacers, Slasher, 2:18 3/4, and Lady Russell, 2:19 1/4, recently traded horses.

George E. Dearborn, a well known Philadelphia horseman, has acquired possession of a very fine pair of bay colts.

Robert Lee, 2:18 1/4, by Alcantara, owned by the Highland Stock Farm company, Dubuque, Ia., will not be in the stud this year.

Crackman, by A. H. Moores, Red Wilkes, out of Buffalo Girl, 2:12 3/4, will be in W. J. Andrews' stable this season, to be campaigned.

## THE PLAYMAKERS.

Steve Brodie is to have a new play next season.

Clyde Fitch and Leo Dietrichstein are writing a new play for William H. Crane.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke will shortly appear in a new comedy at the Grand Opera House, Chicago.

Henry Guy Carleton has been discovered as the adapter of the successful French farce, "Never Again."

Russ Whyte is gathering material in Texas for his new play, "Out Yonder," two acts of which are laid in that state.

Jean Lassalle has secured from Barnabee and Macdonald the French rights to the Bostonians' new opera, "The Serenade."

Henry Arthur Jones' latest play, "The Physician," called "a piece of serious interest," will soon be produced at the London Criterion.

Louis N. Parker has been commissioned by Daniel Frohman to write another play for production at the Lyceum theater, New York, next season.

Robert Stoddard has, with the author's permission, made a one act play entitled "Two Playwrights and a Wife," a story by Jules Clarete.

H. A. Da Souchet, author of "My Friend From India," has written a new farce comedy, which has been accepted by May Irwin. It probably will be called "The Countess."

## EQUINE HISTORY.

Virgil says that "the first driver of a four-in-hand was Erichthion."

The favorite war horse of the Duke of Wellington was named Copenhagen.

Fossil animals bearing a close resemblance to our horses have been found in many parts of the world.

The education of the horse is easy, compared with that of many other animals, as the horse has an excellent memory and is quick to apprehend.

When Napoleon crossed the Niemen on his march into Russia the draft and cavalry force comprised 160,000 horses, of which 95,000 died during the retreat from Moscow.

Cromwell kept a stable of fine horses. "As good a Protestant as Oliver Cromwell's horse" was a common saying in England long after the death of the great lord protector.

There is excellent reason to believe that the cavalry horses of both the Greeks and Romans, and perhaps the working horses, had some protection for the hoofs, but its exact nature has always been a matter of controversy.

One of the most peculiar banquets ever celebrated was the "great united Franco-Anglo-American horse, mule and donkey banquet," where the flesh of the three kinds of animals was served in many styles. This famous feed was on April 3, 1874.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## FIGS AND THISTLES.

The devil's hardest blows are aimed at the home.

To rob it of love is the greatest wrong that can be done a child.

No poetry should be written if birds had to keep still and let frogs do all the singing.</







# The World Over.

London, April 8.—A dispatch to the Times from Capetown says advice received from Delagoa Bay announces that the country bordering on and near Limpopo river, forming for many miles the northwest and northern limit of the Transvaal, is in open revolt. It is added the position is serious and the troops are leaving for Delagoa Bay by the steamer Carnarvon. A further rising is expected in the Transvaal.

Portuguese received in London from Delagoa and Delagoa Bay last night as announced, announced the whole of Delagoa and in open revolt. Twenty-five Portuguese natives have rebelled against the Portuguese government. The revolt, it was stated, was only a party miles from the Transvaal border. It was added the Portuguese troops were mobilizing rapidly, and the situation was regarded most serious.

## VOLUNTEERS FIGHT.

Cape Town, April 8.—A dispatch from Cape Town says in an encounter with Boer volunteers, the Cape volunteers killed five men, and six men were wounded. No further details have been received.

New York, April 8.—Standard oil is buying Wall street with the biggest amount of the year. Since Saturday its quotations have jumped in value no less than nineteen points, and no one knows what the top notch quotation will be. Of the secrets of Standard oil, no one knows nothing. It makes reports; its profits are divided in its own way, and all that the public is permitted to know is that on irregular basis the word goes forth that Standard has declared a dividend of 10 to 15 percent. The closing bid on the curb yesterday—the certificates are not listed on the exchange—was 290. On Saturday it was 274, and 294 is the current price for the stock. Standard last year paid 31 percent in dividends on a capitalization of \$90,000,000. This means that the enormous profit of \$27,900,000 was distributed. For this year 16 percent has been paid, on March 15th. Another big dividend will probably come in June. Whether it will be for 10, 15 or 20 percent, no one knows.

## WHAT MEXICO BUYS.

Among the imports of Mexico piece goods in 1895 amounted to \$231,612, cottons \$672,000, woolen piece goods \$310,792, iron and steel \$593,155, machinery and agricultural implements \$56,229, liquor \$457,526, and other manufactures \$263,739. The exports of Mexico were partly as follows: Gold \$1,041,726, silver \$5,205,616, copper \$1,398,919, fibers \$914,229, coffee \$361,926, dye-woods \$250,721, tobacco \$158,684, vanilla beans \$13,320, chicote gum \$122,847, and other goods \$67,672.

In 1895 the Costa Rica imports amounted to \$12,183,699; the exports \$14,969,446, of which the principal article, coffee, amounting to \$11,200,000, other products, such as India rubber and dye-woods, were exported for the amount of \$2,769,446.

## ARTICLES IN DEMAND.

The articles most in demand in the countries are agricultural implements, cotton goods, wearing apparel, harness, street cars, carts, sewing machines, flour, biscuits, breadstuffs, candles, hardware, furniture, engines, oil, tools, machinery, tallow, lard, and furniture and house furnishings.

The trade returns for 1896, said Captain Yates, show that Canada exported cottons to the China market for the amount of \$549,211. She imported 17,746,923 pounds of crude India rubber. If Canada can compete in the China market, why not in the Mexican and other southern countries, where there are much larger and richer markets?

## ONE HONEST MAN.

To the publisher: Please inform your readers that if written confidentially I will mail in a sealed envelope the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and many strength after years of suffering, nervous weakness, lost sleep, unnatural discharges, and lack of development.

I have no scheme to extort money from any one. I was robbed and studied by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and sound, and anxious to make the certain means of cure known to all.

Unsolicited endorsements from my faithful friends who have been cured through my Free Advice:

Mr. Mulford: "I saw your notice in the paper some time ago, and wrote about my case. After following your advice, which you so kindly gave me, I am very glad to say that I am perfectly cured. I wish to thank you a thousand times for your kind advice."

Heaven grant you a long and prosperous life; the wish of a cured man."

In view of my surprise to receive a letter of so valuable advice, accompanying the first advertisement I have seen, I did not ask me to call on the Express office and pay for medicines that I had not ordered."

"I am happy to say that you are truly an Honest Man and deserve the endorsement of both Pulpit and Press."

In conclusion: I have nothing to ask, and want no money, but being a true believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp Mr. Wm. F. Mulford, Agents' Supplies, P. O. Box 10, St. Henri, Montreal, Canada.

McILVRIDE & LANE, Transfer and Fuel Co.

Dealers in COAL, WOOD and ICE.

# THE ADAMS SHOE CO.

Successors to  
Wm. Senkbeil.



Our great stock has stood the great rush and we still have bargains left, enough for all. Large parcels have gone out far and near, until our name is a household name. When you speak of Boots and Shoes, you think of The Adams Shoe Co. People are writing, waking, running, driving and coming by train, to visit our store, and never as yet have we disappointed the one who had the highest hopes raised for low prices and good goods. Hardly a train leaves Brandon but what carries goods for The Adams Shoe Co. If you have not made our acquaintance, make it as soon as possible, we will be pleased to see you.

## Some of Our Prices!..

Men's Black Bellow Tongue Lace Boot 80c per pair

Men's Black Bellow Tongue Grain Lace Boot \$1.15 per pair

This Boot we purchased 1,600 pairs, and it is hand-made, sold leather throughout—one that is giving first-class satisfaction. We have sold already over 800 pairs—that speaks for itself.

Men's Fine Oxford Shoe, which we are going to clear out for \$1.25 per pair; Senkbeil sold these goods for \$2.00, but they have to go at \$1.25.

Men's Fine Black, or Tan Lace, or Elastic-side Shoe for \$2.00 per pair. These goods have been sold for \$3.00 before.

In Ladies' Boots and Shoes we have an extraordinary large stock to choose from. We have to-day one of the best stocks of the Dongola Kid Button Boot—the 50c toe—beautiful stock—new goods—all sizes—for \$2.00 per pair; and that our Ladies' Oxfords and Slippers are admired by all who see them for style, price and durability.

Did you ever think you would be able to buy a Tan Low Shoe for a lady, solid leather all through, leather lined, for 90c; well, you can! and at The Adams Shoe Co., ask to see them, all sizes from 3 to 7.

Our Miss and Children's goods have been carefully selected, and we have all the newest shades as oxblood, seal brown, cinnamon and others. We have a very Fine Tan Low Shoe, sizes 11 to 2, our price is \$1.00 per pair. This line of goods cannot be bought wholesale to-day for that price.

In Children's Slippers we have a line at 25c per pair, sizes 2 to 7; 35c, 8 to 11.

Boys' Boots and Shoes in oxblood colors, are taking very fast, and they are fine looking and good wearers.

Spring has come; you will want a supply of Boots and Shoes, come with the crowd and secure bargains.

# The Adams Shoe Co.

F. W. ADAMS, Manager.

Opposite the Queen's Hotel, Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

# Men Wanted SHOW US THE MAN...



Who does not feel within himself the strong appeal to wear a handsome, neat fitting Suit of Clothes, such as we are making for \$15, \$16, \$18 and \$20. If there be such, send him to us and he will be convinced—that neither our goods or fit can be surpassed by any other house in the tailoring line. We carry the best of goods in the market. If you don't know you can get a nice pair of Pants made here for \$3.50 and \$4, come and see. The same goods will cost you \$5 and \$6 in other places.

We also carry a large line of Ready-made Clothing and Men's Furnishings—Shirts of all kinds, Underwear in wools and Balbrakan, for summer wear; also a splendid line of Neckties all shades and colors, these we sell on a very small margin.

Working people and farmers will consult their own interests to come to us for their everyday Working Clothes, Pants, Smocks and Overalls. We make all our own goods in these lines in our factory at Winnipeg, and can give you the best value in these goods.

Come in and see our New Spring Hats and Caps—we have them in all styles and qualities.

All Winter Goods will be sold at cost and under to clear out. This stock consists of Overcoats, Ulsters, Pea-jackets, Underwear, &c.

YOURS FOR BUSINESS,

# EMERSON & HAGUE

Box 311. Brandon, Man.

## JUST WHAT THE DOCTOR ORDERED

is what you will get every time in our Prescription Department. We strive to deserve your utmost confidence as to SKILL, PURE DRUGS, and FAIR PRICES. Bring your Family Receipts as well as your Doctor's Prescriptions, they will require equal care.

N. J. HALPIN

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

BRANDON.

## BRANDON ROLLER MILLS.

ALEXANDER, KELLY & CO., PROPRIETORS.

With a capacity of over 300 barrels per day are now in complete running order and fully equipped for the best manufacture of all grades of Flour, Oatmeal, Granulated Foods and Pearled Barley. The brands of Flour now manufactured and what will be delivered to all parts of the city from the mill or through any of the city dealers, are:

SNOW DRIFT, or Fancy Patent, one of the best Pastry Flour in the market, and is the highest grade manufactured.

LILY, or Family Patent—this is a Flour that we can recommend for general family use, and will be found to give the highest satisfaction.

BAKERS' PRIDE, The highest grade of Strong Bakers' manufactured, and its qualities are superior to anything of the kind ever before placed on the market.

X X X X, This is a grade somewhat lower than the above, and for the manufacture of which is used only the best quality of wheat. It is used in manufacture of Brown Bread and is an excellent food for all purposes.

Our facilities for manufacturing the following are of a superior order and they are always in stock at low prices.

Rolled Oats, Granulated Oatmeal, Standard Oatmeal, Rolled Wheat,

All Goods Sold at the Lowest Market Prices for Best Brands.

## CHOPPING AND GRISTING

done every day. Chopping 8 cents per hundred, and Gristing 15 cents per bushel for which we give the best grade of Lily Patent. Satisfaction assured all patrons

ALEXANDER, KELLY & CO.



## THE LADY OF MY DREAM.

Just for a dream's sake would I have her so,  
Just for a dream's sake, lying half reclined  
Against the dusk, her plenteous hair entwined  
With milk-white pearls and lilies all around.  
Just for a dream's sake only would I know  
The full perfection of her lovely form  
Beneath the silken tresses that entwined  
Her supple limbs from all winds that blow.  
She's but the chieftess image of my dream,  
The breathing marble from the model drawn  
Upon my vision in the night's deep gloom,  
When beauty's self, clad in the moon's thin beam.  
Went forth to call the first rose of the dawn  
Amidst her garden grasses warm and lush.  
—James Newton Matthews in New Bohemian.

## A CADDIE'S TRAGEDY.

There is no use telling who his master was, for it might vex some poor sensitive soul beyond the styx and to no purpose. But, for himself, he was a most familiar figure on the links—tall, lean, somewhat one-sided, an infirmity that increased with years and rheumatism, with an angular face, clean shaved twice a week, with a Scotch bonnet stuck away above it and a short clay pipe insecurely held in the corner of his mouth for lack of teeth. Presumably he had not been always thus. Doubtless there had been a time when he was a bareheaded gossamer, slumping hitherto with naked feet, and again a time when he was a spruce young man, a favorite with the lassies may be, but if such times had ever been it was extremely hard to picture them to one's mental vision, and "Slowback" himself never referred to them.

It was impossible to picture him other than he was when first we knew him—shambling in gait, crooked of aspect, clad in long trousers and an inadequately short coat, with a woolen scarf about his neck, and booted at such length that it seemed absurd to suppose his toes could reach the end of their coverings. He was a reserved man and appeared to be without relatives. We did not trouble to inquire about his lodging, but every morning he was to be seen sitting on the bench that the other caddies occupied, smoking his pipe and waiting for his master to come with the clubs from the clubhouse. Then he would "carry" the two statutory rounds of the links and disappear again until the following morning. How he spent his Sundays we never thought of asking, but no one has ever appeared to have seen him on the day of rest.

All this was in the years before the "boom" in golf which led to the game becoming the possession of all and sundry. Books had not been written about the game, and all the available maxims were carried in the heads of those who, like "Slowback," made a profession either of playing or of carrying clubs. The maxims were substantially three, "Slow back," "Keep your eye on the ball" and "Don't press." To these might have been added a fourth, "Be up." But this applied more particularly to the short game, and it was the first of the maxims, concerned with the more glorious business of the drive, that was destined to exercise an important influence on "Slowback's" life. There is no doubt, of course, that he had another name than this sobriquet, but it happened to none of us ever to learn it, and the manner in which he obtained his appellation was as follows: His master was never more than an indifferent player at the best. He was conscious of his deficiencies, but rather than attribute them to what were perhaps their true cause, of faulty eyesight or inadequate muscle, preferred to refer them to neglect of some of the important maxims of the golfing art and especially to that first quoted one of "Slow back."

He conceived that he had contracted a fatal habit of hurrying the club away, in the back stroke, from the ball, and that this initial error was responsible for all the subsequent mishits and toppings with which the club visited the ball on its descent. Maybe he was right. But in any case the means by which he strove to cure himself of this fatal tendency were to make his caddie ejaculate the magic words of monition, "Slow back," each time that he prepared to raise his club for the driving stroke. The result, it has to be admitted, was not wholly satisfactory. One can say no more than that his execution might conceivably have been worse in the absence of the warning.

Thus it went on for several years. At the end of that time it happened that "Slowback's" master, for already the caddie had earned the nickname by which alone we knew him—was called away for three weeks or so by the death of a near relative. Then "Slowback" carried clubs for another master. But the habit that he had formed during these years of ejaculating his monitory "Slow back" as his master raised the club was not to be denied. Still, at the conclusion of each address to the ball, he uttered the solemn words, then found himself covered with the most pitiful confusion at the rebuke which his uncalled-for interference had merited. For a stroke or two, putting great restraint upon himself, he succeeded in keeping his soul in silence, but at the next the inevitable exclamation broke from him again, to the distraction and despair of the sufferer to whom it was addressed. During the three weeks of his master's absence several golfers made trial of "Slowback's" services, for he was an excellent caddie, saving his single idiosyncrasy, and regarded with a certain affection as being somewhat of a "character" besides. But none could suffer him long. One after another had to give him up after being reduced to impotence and despair by his ravenlike croak. At length his legitimate master returned, and "Slowback" was a man again.

A few more years dragged their length to a close, and then the hand of death fell, this time on no near relative of his master, but on the master himself. "Slowback," in a new suit of mourning, followed him to the grave and came back, still wearing his appar-

el of grief, to sit during the afternoon on his accustomed bench with the other caddies. In the morning he beset himself to find a new engagement. He was in receipt of a small pension from his late master in recognition of so many years of faithful service, but the sum did not suffice to give him independence. He was soon engaged, for the links were thronged with players.

This time his employer was a newcomer, who knew nothing of "Slowback's" peculiarity. He was nearly stunned with surprise at what he deemed the caddie's insolence on his first utterance of the inevitable words. He said nothing, however, on the first offense, but when it was repeated expostulated in unmeasured terms. To his surprise, his rebuke brought "Slowback" to the verge of tears. Then, partly by his opponent's caddie, the situation was explained. He found himself able to mingle a measure of pity with his wrath, but throughout the round the exclamation, many times repeated, in the speaker's own despite, spoiled his intended stroke and led to the immediate payment of the caddie and rejection of his further services.

Several times during the ensuing weeks did now one and now another, in ignorance or in pity, engage the unfortunate man to carry clubs, but in no case could his idiosyncrasy be endured beyond the limits of a single round. He made efforts that were absolutely heroic to overcome it, swathing the wooden comforter around his mouth until asphyxiation threatened him, but through all the folds of the stuff came, with a muffled lugubriousness, the hateful exclamation which the man would have given words to have withheld. Do what he would he could not rid himself of this damnable hereditary, bequeathed to him, along with his slender pension, by his departed master. Gradually he grew to recognize the hopelessness of his condition and ceased even to seek employment. He spent his days sitting dejectedly on the accustomed seat, growing thinner and more gaunt as poverty set its grip more firmly upon him, grateful if now and again one of his friends on the bench would give him a fill of tobacco for his seldom replenished pipe.

At length he ceased to frequent the links altogether. For some days no one seemed to notice his absence. Then it was noticed that "Slowback" had disappeared, and we began to ask questions about him. His cronies knew nothing, only that he had not been down to the links for a day or two. We inquired where he lodged and with some difficulty found the locality. It was up a steep stair in a little house of a back street. His landlady told us that she feared he was not well. For some days he had not left the house and had eaten next to nothing; said his stomach refused food, and that he had no appetite. We asked her whether she thought he lacked for money, but the woman said no, basing her information on the fact that he had kept his small rent paid up.

When we went in, it appeared at once that he was very bad. He lay on the bed terribly wasted, scarcely more than a skeleton of a man. We asked whether he had seen a doctor and being told no sent off for one at once. He seemed to recognize us, and a strange smile of pleasure struggled across his thin features. He even tried to speak, but the only word we could distinguish was his terrible ejaculation of "Slow back!" though whether he was trying to speak of himself thus by his familiar sobriquet or whether he deemed himself still "carrying" for his old master on the links we could not tell. Then he relapsed into silence and seemed to sleep.

At length the doctor came. He took but one glance at the poor figure on the bed, passed his hand beneath the clothes and laid it for a moment over the heart. Then he turned to us, with a grave face, "Slowback" was dead.—Cornhill Magazine.

### Many Flowers Are In Use.

Artificial flowers are much used for garnitures, and often a much beflowered bodice (the velvet and silk petals wonderfully true to life) is completed by a skirt covered with flowers in silk embroidery, in colors that match the velvet ones.

Illustrating this idea, I saw a gown of yellow brocade and white velvet, with a suggestion of the pompadour in its make up. The bodice was cut square about the throat, and had a long, straight busk effect in front, this front, as well as the apron panel on the skirt, being of moire velvet in white, embroidered with small flowers done in stass, diamonds and emeralds forming the petals, gold threads the stems and leaves. The long train was in princess and of the yellow brocade, like the bodice, loosely arranged green silk roses trailing down the sides. A charming fichu of cobwebby lace and mull was draped about the square décolletage in such a way as to form little jabots over the shoulders in place of sleeves, and on each side of the stomach, while in the back it formed a V, the lace falling low in a jabot draped with a few of the exotic emerald green silk roses.—St. Louis Republic.

### Disease Bearing Parasites.

Texas fever, an infectious disease of cattle which prevails as an endemic disease in certain regions in the southern portion of the United States, has been shown, by the researches of Theobald Smith and other bacteriologists belonging to the agricultural department, to be due to a blood parasite belonging to the protozoa (Pyroplasma bigeminum of Smith). In this disease the tick has been shown to be the intermediate host of the parasite. The ticks which fall from infected animals give birth to a numerous progeny in the pastures frequented by them, and these young ticks attach themselves to other animals which subsequently feed in the same pastures and transmit to them the fatal infection.—Surgeon General Sternberg in Popular Science Monthly.

## A WARNING.

The lark was up to meet the sun  
And caroling his lay.  
The farmer's boy took down his gun  
And at him blazed away.  
The boy was got up at five  
And burst the windows o'er.  
The farmer's wife went for his live  
And robbed it of its store.  
The ant rose up at break of day,  
His labors to begin.  
The greedy swallow flew that way  
And took his antship in.  
Oh, bees and birds and ants, be wise,  
In practice take no stock.  
Like me, from sleep to rise  
Till half past seven o'clock.  
—Boston Courier.

## A MOUNTAIN ROSE.

"I reckon it's true that there is at least one romance in every life. From personal knowledge I can only cite my own case, but I'll venture that there was never a good, strong story written that did not find its inspiration in truth."

The author of this oracular deliverance sat with his children and his grandchildren on one of those great, vine shaded verandas that belong to every pretentious country home in Tennessee. He was a giant, slowly going down under the weight of years, yet to live in the past was to recall some of its vigor. Now his eyes brightened, his form straightened, his broad shoulders went back, and his voice was without a quiver.

"You look the picture of her," he said to the little tot on his knee as he stroked her curls. Then it took a request for the story to recall the old man from his dearest memory. "In those days," he began, "there was more family pride than there is now. Perhaps I should say that family prejudices were stronger. We had a caste as well defined as that in India. For one to marry in a 'lower' class was social suicide, and my folks, being of the so called aristocracy, were among the stalwarts of the stalwart in upholding this intolerant creed. I became something of a heretic while in the north completing my education, but it takes time and experience to get rid of a strong hereditary bias."

"We were fairly well off for those times, but I had an ambition to do something more than cumber the world as a mere consumer. This inclination rather troubled the family, but after numerous consultations it was reluctantly admitted that I might superintend the development of some coal and iron interests that we had in a mountainous section of the state and still maintain my social prestige."

"I went at the enterprise in earnest, bringing a lot of men from Pennsylvania that understood the work and founding a primitive village of log cabins in a region as desolate as any encountered by the original pioneers. The miners had their families with them, and all supplies had to be brought 50 miles over the mountain roads. The foreman was a big hearted but shrewd and fearless Scotch Irishman, who was just to the men and loyal to my interests. His home was looked after by a daughter who had lost her mother years before. The men used to call her the Mountain Rose, for she had all its delicate colorings and was just as fresh and dainty and graceful. Though strong and little, because of the manner of her life, she looked the patrician from head to foot and had an innate refinement of character that no culture can supply. Her voice was musical, and to me her simple songs were more charming than the usual efforts of a prima donna. Her education was of her own acquiring and was strangely out of the conventional lines. Her knowledge in some directions only surprised you less than her tact in acquiring information in others. But I would never tire of talking of her."

"After our rough colony had become settled and was progressing finely undesirable characters were attracted to the vicinity. Some men put up a shanty just off my land and stocked it with mountain fowl. Numerous rough looking characters came there for the ostensible purpose of hunting and fishing, pitching their tents in our vicinity. I heard stories of gambling, and the men were not as regular at their work as they were before these interruptions. Rosser, the foreman, wanted to adopt heroic measures for getting rid of these pests, but I saw no way but to wait for some breach of the law and then secure the intervention of the authorities."

"Our pay day came every two weeks, and I brought the money from the nearest bank, in a town some distance away, having two good men go with me as a guard. On one occasion Nettie, the foreman's daughter, met us ten miles from the settlement, guiding us in a circuitous route, for she had learned through a wild young girl at the drinking den that there was a plot to waylay and rob us. Nettie had promptly pushed her way through the dangers of the mountain paths to warn us, fearing that delay in securing some other messenger might be fatal to us and at the same time endanger her informant. On the way I learned more of the girl and her life than I had ever known, and she aroused that interest which is so likely to eventuate in love."

"It was a month later before we were freed from a snow blockade, and the next time I went to the bank it was for double the usual amount. I took more men, and we returned without accident. Even this did not give me the pleasure afforded by the joyous welcome of the girl who had so evidently been in dread while I was gone."

"It was just coming dark when I tossed the canvas bag containing the money to the foreman, for he was the custodian and would pay off at the noon hour next day. I never felt afraid when he was on guard. That night the storm was on us again, and with a view to making some arrangements for the better protection of the mines I sent for him. I never thought of the money till he appeared at my door, shortly before 11 o'clock, covered with dripping snow.

Then he assured me that the treasure was safe with Nettie, as no one would think of injuring her.

"We had been talking nearly an hour when there was the sound of a muffled cry and a body falling against the door. Rosser reached it with a spring and threw it open, to find a woman stretched across the step. Quickly he lifted her in his strong arms and laid her gently on the rough couch I had pulled before the blazing logs. It was Nettie, unconscious and apparently more dead than alive. Her long, waving hair was loose, disheveled by the wind and wet with snow that melted to glittering drops in the warm glow of the room. Her upturned face, with its perfectly chiseled features, had the unattainable beauty of the artist's dream. Through all that terrible storm she had made her way for half a mile without a wrap or even the slippers in which she sat while awaiting her father's return, for they had been lost in the first few steps. As I grasped her pretty hands to chafe them they tightly clutched the canvas bag by her bosom, and only when the half crazed Rosser forced some brandy down her throat did she relinquish her hold."

"Trying to rise, she said rapidly: 'Hurry, father, hurry. It was Black Joe. He's locked in the strong closet. I brought the money. You said you knew I would protect it. There it is. How Black Joe at curse and swear to kill us both! But I captured him.' And her unnatural laugh told how intense had been the strain upon her nerves."

"We found the villain vainly trying to batter his way out, and in due time a long sentence put him out of the way. He had stolen in upon Nettie shortly after her father left. No threats could induce her to betray the hiding place of the money till she suddenly devised a scheme to keep both it and the robber. Appearing to yield, she told Joe to look behind the chest in the closet which Rosser had built of strong oak planks as a place of safety for his few valuables. He made her hold a candle while he searched. As he leaned over the chest Nettie summoned all her strength and courage, threw the door shut, clapped the hasp over the staple and closed the lock that was attached. This she strengthened with an iron poker, and, seizing the bag from under the hearthstone, hurried from her prisoner and his blood curdling threats."

"I loved her and told her so. But she was as courageous morally as physically. She was not fitted for my station in life. Wait two years and see if I still wanted her. Her father was going to send her away for a time. I protested, but she went, and I only heard occasionally, through her father, that she was well and happy. One night some 18 months later I was at a pretentious social gathering in Memphis. I was not a society man, but had gone as an old friend of the family. Some one sang, and I thought it the divinest music I had ever heard. As the singer rose from the piano I got a view of a royal beauty, who seemed familiar to me, but I only knew her when that voice I had learned to know so well in the mountains responded to an introduction. It was Nettie, who had been getting her education, and never had woman accomplished more in the same length of time. She was the belle of the aristocratic circle in Memphis, but when I had drawn her apart she laughingly admitted that I had the refusal of her and that she was just the same honest girl she used to be. I protested so vigorously that we cut the probationary period short. And she was your beautiful grandma, little one."—Detroit Free Press.

### What Is a Dolmen?

On the continent the term dolmen is almost universally applied to the whole construction, including the covering, mound or cairn. Thus French and other writers speak of a chambered mound or tumulus as a dolmen. But since it is probable that some never were covered up it seems better to make a distinction, as we do in this country. In France there are said to be about 4,000 dolmens, many of which would in England be called chambered tumuli. The Indian dolmens which are not covered up resemble those of western Europe. Captain Meadows Taylor examined a large number in India and obtained particulars of no less than 1,129 in the Dekkan. About half of them had an opening on one side, probably for the free entrance or exit of the soul, as people thought then, just as in the Egyptian pyramid there was a passage to the chamber containing the mummy. With regard to the distribution of these structures, it is said that none is to be found in eastern Europe beyond Saxony. They reappear in the Crimea and Circassia, whence they have been traced through central Asia to India. They have also been noticed by travelers in Palestine, Arabia, Persia, Australia, the Punrhyn islands, Madagascar and Peru.—Hutchinson's "Prehistoric Man and Beast."

### McCallagh Would Be Frank.

Like all other editors, J. B. McCallagh was sorely tried by the individual with a manuscript. He did not care for voluntary contributions on any subject, and very few of them were ever used. The people who brought them in were curiously disposed of when they belonged to the masculine sex, but it was not so easy to get rid of them when they happened to be women. It was his habit for many years to bring such callers to my desk, telling them in a gracious way that I was in charge of such matters and would be pleased to have them take a seat and read their pieces to me, and then he would stand back within hearing distance and chuckle over my misery.

On one occasion, however, a visitor of this kind refused to be put off and insisted that it was his duty not only to publish her article, but to see that it went in the Sunday issue, because more people read the paper on that day than on any other.

"Madam," he blandly replied, "the reason why so many people read the Sunday paper is that we keep such stuff out of it."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## DAIRY AND CREAMERY.

### BUTTER MAKER'S MEDAL.

The National Association Treats Its Prize Winners Well.

There is something very agreeable to the true American citizen in the contemplation of the gold medal which the National Butter Makers' association presented to the two persons furnishing the best samples of their products. There



BEST BUTTER MAKER'S MEDAL.

were two medals exactly alike, one for the best creamery butter, the other for the best dairy, which was quite right and exactly as it should be.

The feature which will please the American spirit is the national flag draped above the tub of best butter. It is not near enough the tub to touch it and thus give a suggestion of getting any grease upon its sacred folds, but it is placed above and around the tub as if to protect the product of American industry. The wreath work is in Roman gold chasing. The flag is camouflaged in the beautiful red, white and blue of our national emblem. The two gold medals cost \$50 each, but each is worth 100 times that to its happy and fortunate possessor.

### Wash Cows' Udders.

My opinion is that in the most perfectly arranged stable, with the best kind of bedding and where the cows are cleaned every day just like race horses, the washing of the udder before milking is most necessary. Cleanliness, cleanliness, cleanliness, is the principal thing in every dairy, and where there is a lack of cleanliness in the stable, on the cow or in the milk pail or can there will surely be trouble some day. The health departments of many cities of the United States and Europe demand of the dairy farmer that he keep his cows clean and also demand that the udders of the cows be washed before milking. Even with the best kind of bedding there will adhere some dust or dirt on the teats during the night in the stable or in the yard during daytime, and every dairymen should make it a strict rule to wash the udders of the cows before milking. In the best dairies in Denmark and Germany the washing is done in this way: In the stable a wash dish and towel. The man or woman who has to milk first washes his or her hands, then takes a pail with clean but not too cold water and a towel and washes off the udder of each cow and dries it immediately. After all the udders are cleaned—each man has to attend to 18 to 20 cows—the milking commences. I never heard of any loss on milk if the washing is done that way, and I surely would have heard it, because in all the dairies where I have been we tested each cow every week and kept a milking account. But only washing the udders and not drying them off is the greatest mistake a dairymen can make. Bad teats, even inflammation of the udder, may be the result. —A. G. Veith in Hoard's Dairyman.

### A Mysterious Disease.

As to that mysterious cow disease which ruins dairy animals, here are its symptoms: First a blister comes at the tip of the teat. Then the inflammation extends upward through the udder. Nothing stops it till the udder is destroyed, and though your cow is one that makes four pounds of butter a day she will never be any good again. No remedy has been found for the disease. But now read, mark and inwardly digest, and digest well, what an authority says concerning the cause of the inflammation. There is no remedy after the ailment has started, but you can remove the cause. According to the authority mentioned, the cause is the following: The continuous stabling of cows through the winter without a breath of air blowing on them and fed with the richest food, with no outlet for the products except through the udder, not even a brisk breeze on a sunny day to carry off the excess of internal heat engendered by the rich and full feeding, can only result in the loss of cows by disease.

### The Soja Bean.

At the North Carolina station soja beans yielded per acre 4,415 pounds of air dried material, and cowpeas only 1,895 pounds. The yield of the beans will probably average between 30 and 40 bushels per acre. In a season with ordinary moisture the crop on good land will grow from 4 to 6 feet high, and it branches widely. Such a crop would produce from three to five tons of dry fodder per acre. All kinds of stock are fond of the fodder, and though it does not look inviting will leave even clover hay to get it. It is most valuable to mix with corn in the silo, as it makes a better balanced ration, than corn alone. From every point of view the soja bean crop is a valuable one, and its growth should be encouraged.—Southern Plant-

## CO-OPERATIVE FACTORY.

Manager of a Successful Creamery Association Tells His Experience.

Mr. Clark H. Dills manages a thoroughly successful co-operative creamery in Minnesota. At a meeting of the State Dairyman's association he told how he does it:

The large number of patrons and stockholders, all having an interest and all of different opinions, that must be dealt with so as to give satisfaction makes it one of the most difficult and exacting of business enterprises. The management of the co-operative creamery calls for an abundance of patience and tact and requires a scientific knowledge often far beyond the expectations, and I might say sometimes the desire, of those who endeavor to conduct the same. It should be vested in a board of directors, one of whom is selected as manager, and whenever possible the same person should act as secretary of the company.

Put good men in office, hold them accountable and then let them conduct the business untrammelled.

The management should be done openly and above board. The stockholder has a right to have everything made plain to him. It should be as open book before him, then he will be able to see the reason why he does not get as much for his milk as his neighbors; also he will be able to decide whether or not to use his influence in the re-election of old officers.

One of the most essential qualifications required of a manager is ability to conduct the business in a thorough and businesslike manner. Do not mean simply the ability to write a good hand or aptness in figures, although these are very necessary requirements. Nor do I mean the ability to gain personal wealth, but rather the ability to merit and gain the confidence of the patrons.

The effort of all trying to manage a creamery is, no doubt, the greatest hindrance in the way of success. Let the men, chosen for the work, define some method of conducting the business and then stick to it. And with each year's experience these officers become more capable and they should on no account be changed. A continual change of officers or butter makers creates dissension among the patrons, and is a very poor method of doing business.

In selling the goods, it will seem to be found that no one likes to do business with all the patrons of a creamery, and I am confident that the make of a creamery, managed on good business principles, will in a year's time outlast that made by a company with unstable management. For this reason the sale of the goods should be steadily in the hands of one person, other officers acting as advisers only.

The management of a successful creamery must fall largely into the hands of one person. The purchasing of supplies and a general oversight of the creamery should be left to him, and to him all help should be unsolicited. The patron's complaints should be made to him and he should be trusted to keep things going smoothly. His power should be so complete that every selector can place confidence in his word and do business with him promptly and decisively. At all times he should be in close touch with the rest of the board of directors, and then, if he has the required tact, discretion and ability, together with long continued authority, the business will prosper. He must be apt and ever on his guard, never allowing the unexpected to delay business or cause a shut down for a day.

His compensation should be such as to enable him to perform the duties thoroughly, that he may be able to devote the necessary amount of time required to look after it every day.

He should educate himself to the business. He should make a study of all its branches in detail. He must be posted in regard to prices, not only the butter market, but the prices of all machinery required, of extras and supplies in general. He must know the value of the machinery in operation as well as its cost price in dollars.

I would have him educated so that he may understand the component parts of milk and butter. He should be able to take samples and test milk properly. Then I would have him visit the patrons and become so well interested in their welfare that it would be a pleasure for them to have him call and advise for their interests. He should be a good physiognomist, that he may be able to approach any patron and advise him without giving offense. His knowledge of these things may be as complete as can be learned at the dairy schools. He may think himself competent, but in nine cases out of ten he will find he has much yet to learn when given the responsibility of a manager.

He must attend the conventions and note the improvement methods and the necessary requirements. He must learn from the experience of others. He must subscribe liberally to the dairy journals and read them, too, for this is a day of advancement and ever changing methods, and the manager that is alive to the interests of his creamery will not fail in any of these particulars.

Above all things let there be harmony, and the key to harmony is confidence. To gain confidence there must be no secrets either from officer or patron. Explain to them your method of bookkeeping, show them that it is open for criticism, show them that you are willing to meet them half way in everything, and in most cases you will have secured a friend. I would suggest—never lose your independence or subject yourself to ridicule, but let your independence be such that you may have perfect control of it at all times. The manager must not expect his creamery to march near the head of the procession unless he himself is in the lead.

Sterilize thoroughly your milk pails and other utensils, your hands, clothing and the stable, and there will be no need to sterilize milk. This is an inspiration right down from the kingdom of common sense.







